

RAWMARSH

Urban District Council.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S

Annual Report

For the Year 1903,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

ROTHERHAM :

HENRY GARNETT AND COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.

1904.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

The death-rate I have to record for the year 1903 is lower, and the birth-rate higher, than in 1902, being respectively 15.67 and 40.93 per thousand inhabitants, against 16.32 and 38.18. This death-rate is .2 higher than for the whole of England and Wales, which for the year 1903 is the lowest recorded. The corrected rate, which includes the deaths of six residents of the parish removed through sickness and infirmity to institutions outside the district, is 16.06, against 17.39 for the previous year, and is slightly below the death-rate for the 76 great towns, but is 1.4 per thousand inhabitants higher than for the 103 smaller towns, and 1.6 higher than for the whole of England and Wales, less the 179 towns. The lowered death-rate, compared with 1902, is due to the diminished numbers of deaths above 25 years of age, 81 being registered, against 109 for 1902.

Building operations continued active during the year. One hundred and one dwelling-houses were erected and occupied, against 99 for 1902, 47 in Rawmarsh, and 54 in Parkgate, against 75 and 24 respectively during the previous year.

TABLE I.

HOUSES, POPULATIONS, &c.

	Rawmarsh	Parkgate.	Whole Parish.
Acreage, 1891	—	—	2549
Acreage, 1902	—	—	2549
Number of Houses built and occupied during 1903	47	54	101
Number of Houses occupied at the end of 1903	1582	1577	3159
Population at Census, 1901	7210	7377	14587
Population estimated to the middle of 1903	7680	7635	15315
Population estimated to the middle of 1904	8010	7985	15995

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Six hundred and twenty-seven births (294 males and 333 females) were registered during the year, being 54 more than in 1902, and giving a birth-rate of 40.93 per thousand inhabitants, against 38.18 for 1902, and 28.4 for England and Wales for 1903.

There were 16 illegitimate births (eight male and eight females) registered, against 13 in 1902.

TABLE II.

Showing the births and birth-rate for the year for each district and for the whole parish.

District.	Popula- tion.	Births.			Birth Rate per 1000 per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Rawmarsh ..	7680	115	139	294	35.67
Parkgate	7635	179	194	333	43.61
Whole Parish	15315	294	333	627	40.93

TABLE III.

Showing the births and birth-rate for the Parish for each quarter and for the whole year.

QUARTER.	Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 per Annum.
First Quarter	164	42.50
Second ,, ...	142	37.08
Third ,, ...	169	44.13
Fourth ,, ...	152	39.69
Whole year... ..	627	40.93

DEATHS.

Two hundred and forty deaths (135 males and 105 females) were registered in the district during the year, being five less than in 1902, and giving a death-rate of 15.67 per thousand inhabitants, against 16.32 for 1902. Six deaths of persons belonging to this parish occurred in institutions outside the district, viz., four in Rotherham and two at Wadsley Asylum, making a total of 246 deaths for the year, and equal to a rate of 16.06 per thousand inhabitants, against 17.39.

The mortality of infants under one year is one per thousand births registered less than in 1902. One hundred and ten were registered, against 101 during the previous year, giving an infant mortality of 7.1 per thousand inhabitants, and equal to 175 per thousand births registered, against 176 for 1902. This is still 43 per thousand births registered more than for the whole of England and Wales, and 57 higher than the whole of England and Wales, less the 179 large towns, but is six less than the average of the parish for the previous ten years.

Thirty-two deaths were registered of persons aged 65 years and upwards, against 37 during 1902. The aggregate ages of 19 of these aged 70 and upwards amounted to 1457 years, giving an average of over 76 years.

The mortality from Bronchitis and Pneumonia is 3.9 per thousand inhabitants as compared with 3.1 for 1902. Twenty-two children under five years died of the one disease, and 21 of the other during the year, being an increase of 14 and three respectively as compared with the previous year.

Fifteen persons died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, giving a death-rate of .91 per thousand inhabitants, against 1.06 for 1902. Four died of other tubercular diseases, making a total of 19 from Tuberculosis, and equal to a death-rate of 1.2 per thousand inhabitants, against 2.06 for 1902.

There is an increase in the number of deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases, 53 being recorded, against 38 for 1902, and giving a Zymotic death-rate of 3.46 per thousand inhabitants, against 2.53 for the previous year, and 1.46 for the whole of England and Wales. Forty-seven of the Zymotic deaths were due to Diarrhœa and Whooping Cough.

During the year the following accidental deaths were registered: Two from injuries received at Collieries, one from injuries received by being run over by a horse and dray in the street, and one from a fall in a backyard. Two persons committed suicide by drowning.

TABLE IV.

Showing the deaths and death-rate for the year for each District and for the whole Parish.

District.	Popula- tion	DEATHS.			Death rate per 1000 per annum
		Males	Females	Totals	
Rawmarsh	7680	54	56	110	14·32
Parkgate . . .	7635	85	51	136	17·81
Whole Parish	15315	139	107	246	16·06

TABLE V.

Showing the deaths and death-rate for the Parish for each quarter and for the whole year.

QUARTER.	Deaths	Death rate per 1000 per annum.
First Quarter...	51	13·32
Second „	46	12·01
Third „	60	15·67
Fourth „	89	23·24
Whole Year	246	16·06

TABLE VI.

The following tabular statement shows the Zymotic Diseases referred to, and the number of deaths and rates of mortality caused by them in each district during the years 1902 and 1903.

	1902.				1903.			
	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Hos-pital.	Whole Parish	Hos-pital.	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish
Cholera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlatina.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Measles.....	10	13	...	23	...	1	1	2
Diphtheria	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	19
Typhoid Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœa	5	8	...	13	...	15	13	28
Total.....	16	22	...	38	...	24	29	53
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 per annum ...	2·14	2·91	...	2·53	...	3·12	3·73	3·46

TABLE VII.

Showing the Birth-rate, Death-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and Infant Mortality for the whole Parish and for England and Wales, etc., for the year 1903.

1902.	Parish of Rawmarsh.	England and Wales.	Great towns (76)	Smaller towns (103)	England and Wales, less towns (179)
Birth-rate	40·93	28·4	...	...	...
Death-rate	16·06	15·4	16·3	14·6	14·8
Zymotic Death-rate ...	3·46	1·46	1·89	1·41	1·08
Infant Mortality	175	132	144	135	118
(per 1000 births.)					

TABLE VIII. (Table IV. of the Local Government Board).

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903, and the District in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES							Deaths in or Belonging to Localities (at all Ages).	
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Raw- marsh	Park- gate
Measles	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping-cough ..	19	8	11	..	..	..	..	5	14
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fever, Enteric ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Epidemic Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea	28	20	8	..	..	..	..	15	13
Other Septic Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Phthisis	15	..	..	1	4	9	1	3	12
Other tubercular di- seases	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Cancer, malignant di- sease	7	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	3
Bronchitis	30	18	4	..	..	3	5	16	14
Pneumonia	31	16	5	..	1	8	1	11	20
Venereal diseases ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premature birth ..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	8	13
Heart diseases ..	7	..	..	1	..	4	2	4	3
Accidents	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	2
Suicides	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
All other causes ..	68	24	7	2	1	16	18	35	33
All causes ..	246	110	41	5	9	49	32	110	136

TABLE IX. (Table I. of the Local Government Board). Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Instituti'ns beyond the District.		NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number. 3	Rate.* 4	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.		9	10	Rate.* 11	
				Number. 5	Rate per 1000 Births registered 6	Number. 7	Rate. 8				
1893	12566	569	45.28	106	186	266	21.16				
1894	12830	473	36.86	71	150	195	15.19				
1895	13085	513	39.20	90	175	207	15.81				
1896	13358	528	39.59	83	176	213	15.95				
1897	13608	507	37.25	89	175	255	18.73				
1898	13868	591	42.61	96	162	255	18.38				
1899	14129	501	35.88	103	205	267	18.89				
1900	14387	609	42.32	127	208	260	18.07				
1901	14647	560	38.23	116	207	270	18.43	11	281	19.18	
1902	15007	573	38.18	101	176	245	16.32	16	261	17.39	
Averages for years 1893-1902.	13748	542	39.54	98	182	243	17.69				
1903	15815	627	40.93	110	175	240	15.67	6	246	16.06	

TABLE X. (Table II. of the Local Government Board).
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1903 and previous years.

YEAR.	NAMES OF LOCALITIES.							
	RAWMARSH.				PARKGATE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1893 ...	5418	211	102	...	7150	358	164	...
1894 ..	5645	171	81	...	7183	302	114	...
1895 ..	5872	193	91	...	7216	320	116	...
1896 ...	6099	195	93	...	7249	333	120	...
1897 ...	6326	212	102	...	7282	295	153	...
1898 ...	6553	221	136	...	7315	280	131	...
1899 ..	6780	261	120	...	7348	330	134	...
1900 ..	7007	265	113	51	7381	344	147	76
1901 ..	7235	264	113	48	7412	296	168	68
1902 ..	7465	255	129	52	7542	318	132	49
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902.	6430	224	108	...	7307	317	137	...
1903 ...	7680	254	110	46	7635	373	136	64

TABLE XI.

Showing the ages at which the 246 Deaths occurred.

	Hospital	Rawmarsh	Parkgate	Whole Parish
Under 1 Year	...	46	64	110
1 and under 5	...	20	21	41
5 ,, 15	...	4	1	5
15 ,, 25	...	2	7	9
25 ,, 65	...	21	28	49
65 and upwards	...	17	15	32
Total	...	110	136	246

TABLE XII.

Showing the natural increase in the population by Births over Deaths.

	Rawmarsh	Parkgate	Whole Parish
Births	294	333	627
Deaths	110	136	246
Increase	184	197	381

SICKNESS.

SCARLET FEVER.—Cases of this disease occurred in every month of the year. Two-thirds of them were in Parkgate, and three-fourths of the total for the Parish were reported during the first half of the year. The disease was of a mild type, as it has been in this district and in the country generally for some years, and only one death was referred to it. Twenty-five cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and Rosehill Hall. Nine of these were taken from the Hospital to the latter place under circumstances stated in a special report on another page on a case of small-pox. Afterwards, 12 of the 25 were removed from their homes to Rosehill Hall, making a total of 21 isolated at the Hall.

The following Table shows the number of cases and their distribution.

TABLE XIII.

	Rawmarsh.	Parkgate.	Whole Parish.
January	3	14	17
February	3	10	13
March	2	4	6
April.....	2	17	19
May	4	4	8
June	2	4	6
July	1	1	2
August	1	0	1
September	1	2	3
October	0	3	3
November	1	2	3
December	2	0	2
Total	22	61	83

MEASLES.—A few cases of Measles occurred below the Iron Works in February, and again in other parts of the parish in June. Two deaths only are referred to it.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Five cases of Enteric Fever were reported during the year. No insanitary conditions could be found associated with any of them. One proved fatal.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.—The seasonal distribution of this disease for the year was unusual in that a good many cases and one-third of the deaths occurred in the last quarter of the year. The deaths were registered as follows: January, two; May, one; July, two; August, five; September, eight; October, four; November, four; and December, two; making a total of 28 deaths; 20 of children under one year, and eight between one and five years of age. I am inclined to believe that a good many of the cases of this disease which occurred in the last quarter, both among children and adults, were influenzal in origin. There can be no doubt that summer diarrhœa is often associated in infants with errors in feeding, but there are many cases in which bad feeding has nothing to do with the origin of the disease. If thorough domestic cleanliness were observed, backyards kept clean and free from decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and privies and ash-pits abolished, I think most powerful factors in the causation of epidemic diarrhœa would be removed.

DIPHTHERIA.—Fifteen cases of Diphtheria were reported, and two of them proved fatal. One was imported, and one occurred in an old house in the country where there is not a proper water supply.

INFLUENZA.—Influenza, which had been prevalent during the last quarter of 1902, continued more or less so till April, 1903. It re-appeared in October, and continued till the end of the year. A great many children suffered from Bronchitis and Pneumonia in November, and these were probably secondary to Influenza. Two deaths were directly referred to Influenza.

SMALL-POX.—One case of Small-Pox was reported during the year. It was the subject of a special report, which appears in a subsequent page.

TABLE XIV. (Table III. of the Local Government Board). Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.		No. of Cases re-moved to Hospital from each Locality.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards				
Small-pox	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	1	...	1
Diphtheria	15	...	6	7	1	1	...	8	3	...	...
Erysipelas	20	1	...	1	4	14	...	22	12	...	...
Scarlet fever	83	1	33	43	3	3	...	1	61	11	14
Enteric fever	5	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	4	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chicken Pox...	77	13	42	22	...	...	...	21	56	...	...
Totals	202	15	81	74	10	21	...	64	137	11	15
								65			

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply during the year was abundant. For years complaint has been made by residents in the high level districts of Haugh, Ryecroft, and Sandhill of the intermittency of the supply. In July, a sub-committee was appointed "to take into consideration and make inquiries as to a better supply of water to the upper parts of the district, and report to the Council," but I believe no report has been made. The failure to report may be due to the fact that important leakages have been discovered and stopped, so that complaints have been few. It is still, at times, deficient at Ryecroft and Sandhill, but I have reason to believe the cause there is chiefly the small size of the water mains. One hundred and three millions one hundred and ninety thousand three hundred gallons were consumed for all purposes during the year, which is equal to about 18 gallons per head of the population per day.

SANITATION, &c.

I have regularly attended the Sanitary Committee or Monthly Council meetings, and read reports on the birth-rate, mortality and general health of the parish. I have sent monthly returns of the diseases prevalent in the district, and for a considerable period a weekly return re Small-pox to the Medical Officer of the County Council.

I have inspected different parts of the district at various times in the company of the Sanitary Inspector. Visits have as usual been made to premises in which infectious disease existed, inquiries made into the circumstances associated with the disease, and verbal instructions given with a view to prevent its spread. Printed instructions as to precautionary measures, legal penalties, and cleansing, etc., were also sent to such houses on receiving notification. Information was regularly given to the School Authorities when it was necessary to exclude from the Schools children coming from infected houses. In the case of Enteric Fever the ash-pits were cleansed and disinfected and covered pails provided to receive excreta. Action was taken to remove insanitary conditions associated with infectious disease.

In August, I advised the Council to cease payment for the notification of cases of Chicken-pox.

For diagnostic purposes I sent the following during the year for examination at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the County Council at Wakefield, viz., Eight specimens of blood, and one of urine in suspected cases of Enteric Fever, and 14 swabs from throats suspected to be Diphtheritic. I find this branch of the work of the County Council of great assistance in confirming, or otherwise, doubtful cases of the diseases referred to.

Owing to the prevalence of Small-pox in the surrounding districts, I advised the Council in February to prepare a part of Rosehill Hall, Victoria Park, to receive Scarlet Fever cases that might be in the Hospital should an outbreak of Small-pox take place. This advice was immediately acted upon, and on March 7th a case was notified, which was the subject of the following special report, dated March 19th, to the Local Government Board and the County Council:—

“I have to report a case of Small-pox in my district. The patient is a bricklayer aged 21, and lives with his mother, a widow, at 46, Greasbro’ road, Parkgate. He has been ill since Sunday, March 1st, and the eruption had been out, at least, four days before I saw him on Saturday afternoon, March 7th. He has been vaccinated in infancy, and has two good marks on his arm. The disease is in a mild form. He has been out of work since before Christmas, and in looking for work during the last month has been walking round the district between Denaby and Rotherham, but always came home at night. I cannot trace the source of infection. Besides the patient, there were living in the house his mother, a brother aged 17, a sister aged 15, and three male lodgers. The brother had been arrested on March 6th and is, I understand, in Rotherham gaol now. I have communicated this fact of contact to the police and to the Medical Officer of Rotherham. Immediately after seeing the patient, I took steps to remove the cases of Scarlet Fever from the Isolation Hospital to apartments at Rosehill Hall, Victoria Park, which had been prepared by my Council on my advice for such an emergency, and on the morning of the 8th, the Small-pox case was taken to the Isolation Hospital. The inmates of the infected house were also removed for quarantine in a detached block of the Hospital. They have all been re-vaccinated. The house has been closed and disinfected, and the bed destroyed.”

I acted as a member of a Sub-Hospital Committee in connection with a proposal to provide proper Isolation Hospital accommodation. I presented a special report dated February 17th as follows:—

“To the Chairman and Members of the Rawmarsh Council Hospital Committee.

Gentlemen,

The instruction given by the Sub-Hospital Committee was that the Medical Officer be requested to ascertain the cost of maintenance of 15 patients.

Knowing the object of the resolution, after consideration, I thought it better not to confine myself to its exact terms, but to take a general view of the financial aspect of the Isolation

Hospital question which the Council have before them, and to try and make some comparison between a 15 bed Hospital, such as Rawmarsh requires, and a larger one such as would have to be built in combination with Rotherham. On enquiry I found the subject a difficult one, and that there are no reliable data to enable one to give exact figures.

Perhaps this is due to the fact that Hospital Accounts are made out differently in different places, and, consequently, correct comparisons cannot be drawn. This difficulty is increased when you come to Isolation Hospitals, as the number of patients varies so much at different times.

The proposed Agreement with Rotherham divides expenses into Structural, Establishment, and Patients' Expenses.

"Patients' Expenses" means the cost of conveying patients to and from the Hospital, including the cost of providing and keeping horses and drivers for the ambulances or other carriages, the cost of feeding and providing drugs and medicines for the patients, and of disinfecting patients and their clothing and bedding, and the ambulances or carriages used for conveying them, the cost of and incidental to the burial of patients, and the cost of all other things required for patients individually, and not being "Structural" or "Establishment Expenses."

As a Hospital of your own would be nearer than one at Rotherham, your expenditure under some of these heads would be less, and in none more than Rotherham. By your present system no drugs are required, and I do not see why you should not be able to feed your patients as cheaply as they could at Rotherham.

"Structural Expenses" includes the cost of the site, the erection of the buildings, and provision of the beds, furniture, fittings, apparatus, appliances, ambulances or carriages for the conveyance of patients and other necessary articles and things, and also includes the cost of any permanent extension, enlargement, or alteration of the Hospital, and of any alteration or repair of the drainage, and any structural repairs of the buildings; but shall not include ordinary repairs, painting, and cleaning, or the renewal or keeping in order of the beds, furniture, fittings, apparatus, or appliances, or the supply of new beds, furniture, fittings, apparatus, appliances, or other articles or things.

I shall show the probable Structural cost of what I may call the Rotherham Combination Scheme, proposed under the Rotherham Agreement, and then the probable cost of a Rawmarsh Single Hospital Scheme, and refer to the advantages and disadvantages of the two.

ROTHERHAM COMBINATION SCHEME.

It is not at all unlikely that £400 per bed will be spent on an up-to-date Rotherham Hospital which with 75 beds means	£30,000
The share of this Structural cost to be expended on behalf of Rawmarsh $\frac{1}{7} \frac{5}{5} =$ one-fifth means	£6,000
Interest paid by Rawmarsh in terms of the proposed Agreement on £6,000 at 4 % say for 30 years	£7,200
At the end of 30 years, Rawmarsh's Asset under the Agreement for this expenditure of £7,200	£0 000

RAWMARSH SINGLE HOSPITAL SCHEME.

I may here explain that I believe the County Council can advance you money for Isolation Hospital purposes at 4 % (as required by Act of Parliament), and that they return the difference between this and what they themselves borrow at, as an annual contribution to the Hospital. This means that you practically get the money at 3%, and all the County Council ask in return is that the Hospital be open for their inspection at any time.

Estimated Structural cost at £400 per bed for 15 beds	£6,000
Amount paid by Rawmarsh in repaying loan of £6,000 with interest at 3 % for 30 years	£8,745
At the end of 30 years, Rawmarsh's Hospital Asset for this expenditure of £8,745 would be	£6,000
Structural expenditure on Combined Scheme	£7,200
Structural expenditure on Single Scheme	£8,745
Difference—a loss in 30 years on Single Scheme of	£1,545

As at the end of the 30 years with the Combined Scheme there is no Asset to show for the £7,200 expended, whereas with the Single Scheme, after an expenditure of £8,745, there is a Hospital which cost £6,000; therefore, by deducting the loss £1545), on the Structural cost of the Single Scheme, from the Asset (£6,000), remaining as a result of that scheme you have a profit left on the Single Scheme of £4,455. This sum divided by 30 years, shows the annual saving in Structural cost to Rawmarsh by the Single Scheme over the Combined Scheme of £148 10s.

At the end of the period for repayment the annual saving would probably be £6,000 at 4 per cent. £240.

Calculated in this way and assuming that the Structural cost to Rawmarsh of the Rotherham Combined Scheme would be £5,000, and of the Single Scheme £6,000, the saving to Rawmarsh on the latter Scheme would still be £108 10s. per annum for 30 years, and at the end of that term £200 per annum.

“ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES” means cost of keeping the Hospital, providing beds, furniture, &c., salaries, &c., so as to keep the Hospital in a fit state for the reception of patients.

It is here the greatest difficulty arises in trying to estimate annual cost. It is easy to give theoretical reasons why Establishment expenses should be proportionately less in large than in small Hospitals, but I believe in practice it is not found to be so.

The detail required in a large Hospital is out of proportion to that in a small one, and it is much more difficult to control expenditure in a large than in a small one. In a large one there are greater possibilities for leakages in expenditure, while on the other hand, in a small one there are ways of economising not open to the management of a large one. This question of management is therefore a most important one, and you must remember that in the Combination Scheme with the large Hospital, you will have practically no control, whereas in the Single and smaller scheme, you will have the entire control.

In a long list of general Hospitals given in “Burdett’s Hospitals and Charities 1902,” the number of beds varying from 14 to 242, the cost per patient per day is given as ranging from 2/2 and 2/9 in a 37 and 14 bed Hospital respectively, to 6/8 in a 82 bed one. Indeed, the figures indicate that in actual practice, the number of beds has little or nothing to do with this cost, which must therefore depend on other circumstances, and especially management in the erection and maintenance. I believe in the Sheffield Infectious Hospitals it works out at something like 3/10 per patient per day.

I have no figures to enable me to work out this cost at your own Hospital in recent years, but in 1888 Mr. Bellamy made a calculation of the cost per week of 12 Small Pox patients for 453 days, and it came to 19/11½, or nearly 2/10 per patient per day.

I am of opinion that you will be able to maintain a Hospital of your own as cheaply as you could by combining with Rotherham in the terms proposed, and I believe you will probably do it at less cost, that is, at less Establishment expenses.

I cannot see that you are justified in practically throwing away over £100 a year in Structural costs as I have shown, in the hope—vain hope I feel certain—that you will recover it and more in the saving effected in annual Establishment expenses.

I have no hesitation, as Medical Officer, in taking the responsibility of strongly advising you to reject the final terms proposed by Rotherham Corporation, and to build a Hospital of your own in preference.

JAMES PICKEN.

I was one of a deputation to interview the Clerk and the Medical Officer of the County Council at Wakefield re a proposal to have the parish made a district under the Isolation Hospital Act, 1893. I advised a site for the Hospital, and attended two County Council Inquiries, which resulted in the adoption of the site and the granting of the order which came into force in October 8th last, constituting the district a District under the Act referred to. Negotiations were entered into with the Agent of Earl Fitzwilliam, the owner of the land (which comprises about six acres) and a price has been agreed on. I have no doubt the purchase will be completed in due course. The land is suitable in every way, and is, indeed, exceptionally well situated for the purpose.

I had again to take action to prevent the making of streets and building of dwelling-houses on objectionable matter. The following report supplies further proof, if proof were needed, of the importance of having proper means for the disposal of nightsoil and rubbish.

GENTLEMEN,

I wish to place on record my opinion of the proposal which you have re-opened for further consideration, to make Streets and erect 47 Dwelling Houses on land between the Rectory Field and Goosebutt Street, according to plans submitted for your approval two months ago. The issues involved are most important to the public, and I think it my duty to bring the matter specially before you, and to report in such a way that all the facts must come under the notice of the Local Government Board and the County Council.

The site in question comprises the larger part of that oblong piece of land bounded on the East end by the Hospital Field, on the West by some gardens, on the North side by the Rectory Field, and on the South by a narrow strip of land behind newly built houses forming the North-East end of Goosebutt Street. On this narrow strip it is proposed to erect thirty Dwelling Houses, twenty-eight of which would form the entire South side of a new street to be named Spalten Road. This street would run in the direction of the length of the field, and would terminate at its western end in the second street (a continuation of Albert Road) which would cross it at right angles and runs the whole breadth of the field.

At the East end of the field is a disused clay pit nearly 30 yards wide (practically the whole width of the field), and 50 yards long. This contains nightsoil several feet in depth. In March, 1891, the then Local Board's Contractor had to be stopped tipping nightsoil there as the stench was unbearable by people walking along the public walk in the adjoining Hospital field. Inspection holes made and examined this week revealed at once the foul nature of the deposit, and showed the water level to be about 2 feet from the surface. Several of the proposed 17 new houses which would form for the present the North side of Spalten Road would be built on the North half of this deposit. The other half of the deposit would extend across nearly to the building line on the other side of Spalten Road, and would, therefore, constitute about 50 yards in length of that street.

Going West down the field is another large accumulation of nightsoil. Plans for the erection of 31 houses there were submitted to you in 1898. In July of that year I wrote to the Chairman of the Building Committee reminding him of this deposit, and drawing his attention to the 20th Section of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and to the serious risk to the public health of allowing dwelling-houses to be built there. My letter led to the subjoined report signed by the Sanitary Inspector, the Surveyor, and myself:—

“In accordance with your resolution, we have examined the site (indicated in the above plans), of which the accompanying sketch is a tracing.

“Two holes (figures A and B) within the red circle C were dug till water was reached at a depth of about 4 feet 6 inches from the surface. The whole of the excavated material consisted of privy ashes, with tins, old shoes, broken dishes, &c., and neither soil nor clay was reached. The water was dirty, and had an offensive odour. The red

circle C shows the limits of a large clay pit, which had been filled up with offensive material as described. Other deposits of similar matter are indicated roughly by the blue figures D and E.

“We think nothing short of removal of the whole of this objectionable matter can justify the Council in passing the plans under consideration.”

Water drawn from this accumulation last week after it had been tapped, and the water allowed to run in large volume for several days, although quite clear, was still most offensive to smell. The chief part of this deposit extends also across the whole width of the field, being at least 28 yards broad and 43 long. By recent excavation it is seen to be 8 or 9 feet in depth, and is probably considerably deeper in other parts. It would constitute 26 yards in length of Spalten Road, and would come up to the building line at the South-East corner of that street. The length of this street would be about 155 yards, and nearly one-half of it would consist of night-soil, varying in depth to over 8 feet. The continuation of Albert Road would run right through the second accumulation, and leave a good margin on either side.

These accumulations are enclosed in a stiff clay subsoil, and as the land slopes downward from East to West (in the direction of the length of the larger street) with a considerable tract of rising ground beyond, they act as drains or sewers for a large quantity of subsoil water. A bed of coal has been got out so near the surface that when getting the clay the brick-maker tapped the workings to get rid of water. Slight subsidence at the very least is certain to follow building here, and no attempt by means of underground concrete walls or concrete floors as has been suggested, could be absolutely relied on to prevent stinking subsoil water and foul gases from getting underneath the foundations, and causing serious risk to the inhabitants of these houses. Experience has shown that people

living in houses built so near such filth run most serious risks, and that Sanitary authorities which allow them to be built may be called upon to incur serious expenditure in dealing with resulting disease. The conditions I have described as existing on this piece of land are suspiciously near houses recently erected, and in course of erection in Goosebutt Street, and nothing short of removal of the whole of the objectionable matter can, in my opinion, justify you in passing the plans you have again under your consideration. That advice given in reference to this same field was acted on by the Council in 1898.

JAMES PICKEN.

This report was adopted, and a resolution carried that the plan be passed on condition that the builder give a written undertaking to remove all the objectionable material to my satisfaction.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The slaughter houses were visited during the year, and found generally in fairly good condition. One slaughter house was discontinued, and a proposal to erect one on an unsuitable site was rejected. Some occupiers have never seen a copy of your bye-laws, and have therefore no printed record of the regulations they have to carry out. These regulations are signed March 9th, 1869, and were made pursuant to powers and provisions contained in the Public Health Act, 1848, and the Local Government Act, 1858. I think there are only two copies in the offices.

COWSHEDS, ETC.—Letters were sent to the owners of cowsheds calling their attention to the defective condition of the latter, and asking them to make provision for better ventilation, lighting, and more air space, etc., in accordance with your regulations under the Cowsheds, Dairies, and Workshops Order, 1885. Four cowsheds have had their means of light and ventilation increased, and the yard of another, which was very objectionable, and a source of danger to dwelling houses near, has been greatly improved. One of the four referred to has been partly rebuilt where defective. Overcrowding in most of them exists as before, and the agent of one large owner evidently objects to provide 800 cubic feet of air space per cow, as required by your regulations. Further negotiations will be attempted with the owners, and in the event of these being unsatisfactory, the only alternative is the unpleasant one of serving notices on the occupiers to cease overcrowding.

The Dairies and Milkshops are in the same clean condition as previously reported. One dairy, which has been for several years without a proper water supply, has had the Council's water laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.—The dwelling houses built during the year were all cottage dwelling houses. In Rawmarsh 39 w.c.'s and 12 privies with covered ashpits were provided for 47 houses, and in Parkgate 54 houses were provided with 50 w.c.s and two privies and ashpits. The 89 w.c.s included 21 flush closets. The remarks in my last report as to the asphaltting of the backyards, and ventilation of drains and their disconnection from sewers by chambers are applicable to the houses built in 1903. I have still to report that bye-law 87, which provides for the proper ventilation of covered ashpits, is not yet being enforced. Some of the houses are neither provided with an ashpit as required by the Public Health Act, 1875, nor with a receptacle for ashes, as required by the Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890. Such houses should not be certified for occupation till this requirement is met.

STREETS.—The following streets mentioned last year as requiring attention under Section 150, Public Health Act, 1875, remain as I last reported. Infirmary Road, Wheatcroft Road, Apollo Street, Bernard Street, Evelyn Street, Osberton Street, and Sandhill Road. A resolution was passed in September that the surveyor serve notice on the owners of France Street to put it in proper repair, and the work is now in progress.

SEWERS.—Additions during the year to the sewerage system were to deal with storm water. An old rubble sewer, which runs down High Street and along Westfield Road, was found to be the cause of offensive smells complained of by residents. A resolution was passed to ascertain the cost of piping this, but nothing else has been done. These old sewers ought to be dealt with radically when exposed. A resolution was also passed that the manholes from High Street to Little Bridge, and which I referred to in detail in my reports for 1897-8, be properly made and channelled. Nothing further has yet been done in this matter.

Last year I reported the blocking through land subsidence of several hundred yards of the new sewer near Roundwood farm. As subsidence through colliery workings is likely to take place there for some time, the Council cannot yet deal permanently with this difficulty. This part of the sewer has caused considerable trouble and expense during the year. Lately cast iron pipes have been laid down on brick piers. In December the surveyor reported that "The work of laying the cast iron pipe sewer at Roundwood is completed. The ground has sunk since the levels were taken, so that I had to raise the pipes nine inches at one end, and drop them one foot at the other, and to raise the brick piers to obtain a fall." It is evident this sewer will require constant attention, and will be a source of further trouble till all subsidence has ceased.

Many old drains, badly laid in every sense of the term, are still being discovered and remedied.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.—A Local Government Board inquiry was held during the year in connection with an application for a loan of £5,000, for sewerage and sewage disposal improvements. How long these sewage disposal improvements, when made, will be considered satisfactory and up-to-date, I think I prove my self an expert by refusing to express any opinion.

NIGHTSOIL REMOVAL.—This work was done by the Council's own men, under the superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector, in the usual satisfactory way, and instead of being a continual source of annoyance and worry to everyone concerned, as when done by contract, is hardly ever referred to by anyone.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.—I gave details of the workshops in this district in my first report under this Act last year. There is a slight difference in the number as compared with last year. They comprise four milliners, eleven dressmakers, one tailor, one stocking manufacturer, three filecutters, two shoemakers, two joiners, and two pork butchers. They were all visited and found in a fairly satisfactory condition. A few of them would be the better of more ventilation, but a difficulty seems to be to get the workers to take advantage of the means provided, especially in cold weather. The tailor's workshop I described in detail last year has been greatly improved. A large room behind the premises has been taken in, and this is now used as the working place. This room has a good fireplace and a sufficient supply of sunlight, and ventilation through and through is now secured. Alterations have also been made in the filecutters' shops. In one a stock has been removed so as to get sufficient space between the workers, in compliance with recent Home Office regulations. The floor in front of the workers has been laid with concrete, so as to be washable, and a ventilator placed in the roof. In another a ventilator has also been placed in the roof, and the floor repaired, but the latter is not yet finished. Washhouses for the workers have also been provided in connection with both of these workshops. There are no bakehouses at present in the parish.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have the following recommendations to make for the future sanitary improvement of the parish.

1st—The adoption of improved Bye-laws regulating slaughter houses, or the erection of a public slaughter house.

2nd—The erection of a destructor or other sufficient provision for the disposal of nightsoil and rubbish.

The Sanitary Inspector again points out the urgency of this question. Apart from the difficulty of getting places to dispose of refuse, the system of dumping objectionable matter in every available hole or space among a scattered but growing population is bad for the present and bad for the future. It has, as you know, caused you and your officers considerable trouble and irritation during the year, in connection with a proposal to build on a large collection deposited some years ago. Similar difficulties have arisen before, and are sure to arise in the future in connection with other deposits.

3rd—The provision of water closets in all new dwelling houses, and the gradual conversion of privies into w.c.s.

This recommendation is closely associated with the previous one. I think privies and ashpits—no matter on what model they are built—so near dwelling houses, as they mostly are here, and especially so near as 12 feet, as allowed by the Local Government Board, are very objectionable, although a great improvement on the old open abominable receptacles, many of which still exist in this parish. I have little doubt even the model privy and ashpit is frequently a source of disease in hot weather, when myriads of flies are busy between these places and all kinds of food in the dwelling houses near.

4th—The adoption of improved Bye-laws under the 44th and new Bye-laws under the 80th Sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, which deal with the following matters :—

SECTION 44.—The prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish ; and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.

SECTION 80—(a) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodginghouse, and for the separation of the sexes therein, and

(b) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ; and,

(c) For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease ; and,

(d) Generally for the well ordering of such houses.

In connection with this subject, the Sanitary Inspector reported in April as follows :—

“ I visited house, Boundary Terrace, where persons are taken as lodgers, which, in my opinion, brings the house under section 76 Public Health Act, 1875, requiring registration as a lodging house. It is a six room house with cellar and cellar kitchen. The occupier uses two rooms on the first floor, then lets as required three bedrooms. One bedroom was occupied by a man and a boy when I visited. A second bedroom had been occupied the night before, but the persons had moved on. One garret was used as a box room. One bed was in each of the three bedrooms.”

This house is not yet registered, and I have some reason to believe there are other houses in the parish to and from which lodgers are frequently coming and going.

5th—(a) The adoption of Bye-laws under the 26th Section of the Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890, which deals with the following matters :—

- (a) Prescribing the time for removal of offensive matter through streets, whether from within, without, or through the authorities' district.
- (b) Providing that receptacles, carts, etc., shall be properly constructed and covered.
- (c) Compelling cleansing of any place where such matter has been spilt or dropped in removal.
- (d) Imposing duties on the occupier of premises in connection with removal of house refuse, so as to facilitate such work when the local authority undertakes or contracts for it.

Accompanying this report are Tables I., II., III., and IV., supplied by the Local Government Board, and Table C, supplied by the Medical Officer of the County Council.

JAMES PICKEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Parkgate, March 1st, 1904.

Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year 1903 I have reported at the monthly meeting of the Sanitary Committee that letters and notices have been served for the abatement of the following nuisances, in accordance with the Public Health Acts :—

	NOTICES.
Choked Drains	30
Defective Floors, Sinks, and Sink Pipes in Dwellings	17
Insanitary Conditions of Dwellings	8
Defective Spouting causing Wet Rooms	10
Defective Privies and Ashpits	9
Defective Drains	8
Flooding of Dwelling Houses by Surface Water ..	5
Overcrowding	4
Cleanse Slaughter-houses	3
Cleanse Dwelling-houses	3
Offensive Percolation from Ashpit	3
Choked W.C.	3
Defective Water Service at W.C.	2
Untrapped Drain in Cellar of Dwelling	2
Houses unfit from Defective Chimney Flues ..	2
Pave or Asphalt Yard	2
Accumulation of Offensive Water in Cellar ..	2
Insufficient Air Space in Cowshed	6
Remove Drain from Dairy	1
Dangerous Fireplace on Wood Floor in Dwelling-house	1
To Drain Cellar of Public House of Offensive Water	1
Cleanse Cesspool	1
Deficient Privy Accommodation, 3 Houses ..	1
Remove Accumulation of Manure	1
Take out Defective Drain passing under Dwelling-house	1
Repairs to Slaughter-house	1

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All of which have been complied with or promised attention.

DRAINAGE.

Defective drains have been remedied at Netherfield Road, Rawmarsh Hill, Rotherham Road, High Street, Victoria Road, Travellers' Rest, Broad Street, whilst old drains have been taken out and relaid with Inspection Chambers and Ventilators at Lloyd Street Beerhouse, 25, Hall Street, 9 Houses Midland Street ; Tagg Row Cottages, Upper Haugh ; High Street ; Dairy Farm, Green Lane ; Great Central Railway Station, Aldwarke. In consequence of complaint the old rubble sewer west side of High Street has been opened and examined, and found to contain silt in places, with rat runs into adjoining property, and which, I reported to the Council, should be replaced with sanitary pipe sewer. Drains of a number of houses have been tested with smoke, and where defects found remedied.

COW SHEDS AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1885.

		Cow-keepers.	Purveyors and Dairy-men.	Total.
There were on the Register, 1902	..	16	.. 11	.. 27
Added to Register during 1903..	..	1	.. 2	.. 3
		—	—	—
		17	13	30

Improvements have been made in lighting and ventilation in some of the cowsheds during the year.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

				Slaughterhouses.
There were on Register, 1902	..	..	..	18
Ceased to be occupied, 1903	..	..	..	1
				—
Now on Register	..	..	..	17

Several of the slaughter-houses were dirty, needing re-white-washing, for which notices were served. I question whether any of the present butchers have, or ever have had, a copy of the Bye-laws for Slaughter-houses which were made in 1869.

FOOD ANALYSIS.

Five samples of new milk, one of butter, and one of margarine have been submitted to A. H. Allen, Esq., County Analyst. Four of the milk samples were certified "genuine," one of "fair quality." The butter was also "genuine," and the margarine "complied with Board of Agriculture requirements."

One sheep, four stores of fish, four pecks of "wilks," 20 stones of "maws," were destroyed on magistrates' order as unfit for food.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There has been notified during 1903 :—

83 persons suffering from Scarlet Fever in 71 houses.

77	„	„	Chickenpox	„	60	„
20	„	„	Erysipelas	..	20	„
15	„	„	Diphtheria	„	15	„
5	„	„	Typhoid Fever	„	5	„
1	„	„	Small Pox	„	1	„
1	„	„	Puerperal Fever	„	1	„

202 persons suffering in 173 Houses.

They were located as follows :—

Ward.	Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.		Chicken Pox.		Small Pox.		Puerperal.	
	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.
South	20	16	..	..	3	3	5	5	10	9	1	1	..	..
East	32	26	..	..	1	1	7	7	25	19	..	..	..	..
West	15	13	4	4	4	4	1	1	26	20	..	..	..	..
Central	9	9	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	..	..	..	..
North	7	7	..	..	5	5	4	4	12	10	..	..	1	1
	83	71	5	5	15	15	20	20	77	60	1	1	1	1

HOSPITAL.

There has been removed to Infectious Hospital, 1903 :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Total.
Rectory Field	15	1	16
Rose Hill Hall	10	0	10
Totals, Patients	25	1	26
Taken from South Ward, 7 Patients.			
East	1	..	
Central	7	..	
West	5	..	
Total	26		

Houses have been fumigated and cleansed, disinfectants freely distributed to each inspected house, with printed suggestions and precautions necessary for preventing spread of such infectious diseases. Ashpits and privies specially cleansed when typhoid fever notified, and pails with hermetically sealed lids supplied as receptacles, which are changed as required.

VISITATION.

I have visited the yards and premises of 8,514 houses during the year, also all slaughter-houses, dairies, cowsheds, fish shops, schools, and workshops under the Factory and Work Shops Act, 1901.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

Loads.	Privies.	Middens.	Nights.		£	s.	d.
5904	from 5763	and 2836	in 284	costing	466	6	6
1147	from ..	.. 1145	Dry Ashpits				
459	of Rubbish from Yards and Shops	..	..		155	10	9
7510	Loads.	3981	Ashpits.				
		Trenching Land	..	..	53	19	0
					£675	16	3

Which is 788 loads more than in 1902.

2069 Loads have been delivered on land for farmers.

5441 loads have been taken to tips and covered with earth,
 ——— which trenching has cost £53 19s. this year, an

7510 increased cost of £11 12s. 6d.

The Sanitary Department have earned :—

	£	s.	d.
For Fish Refuse Removal	8	18	6
„ Hospital Work	2	2	0
„ Changing of Boxes re Typhoid ..	4	8	0
„ From Highway Department, 1 day ..	0	3	6
	£15	12	0

The total cost of this Department is £38 13s. 9d. more than in 1902, occasioned by increased cost trenching land, and also in consequence of illness of a horse, which was subsequently destroyed by veterinary's orders, and a horse had to be hired to do the work.

The Tip at Roome's Brickyard is filling rapidly ; moreover, our tenancy is merely nominal, and I do not know of any similar place for disposal of refuse, which will become a necessity shortly especially as the anticipated removal by Tramway Committee is remote. The Boatyard Tip too, at Parkgate, is also filling, and the Council will need to look ahead, because refuse is daily increasing, and must be dealt with by the Council. I still suggest the substitution of w.c.s instead of privies to all new property, being the cheapest and best means of refuse removal.

I am, yours respectfully,

JAMES WHITEHEAD.

Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

SURVEYOR'S ANNUAL REPORT,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present my annual report on the work executed in my Department during the past year.

The mileage of highways repairable by the Council within the district is as under, viz. :—

	Miles.	Yards.
ROADS AND STREETS.—Main Roads ..	4	20
Other Roads ..	11	382
	—	—
Total	15	402
	Miles.	Yards.
FOOTPATHS.—On Main Roads	3½	413
On other Roads	11½	283
	—	—
Total ..	15	696

PUBLIC FOOTPATHS.—There are 12¼ miles and 358 yards of footpaths through fields, etc., in various parts of the district, and the same have been repaired with engine ashes as often as required.

The following roads and streets have been repaired with 2¼-inch diameter broken blue granite :—

Rotherham Road, Broad Street, and Rawmarsh Hill, and the following roads repaired with 2¼-inch diameter broken grey cinders :

High Street, Brampton Bierlow Road, Haugh Road, Lower Haugh, Greasbro' Lane, Blackamore Lane, Stubbin Road, Main Street, Clay Pit Lane, Kilnhurst Road, Aldwarke Road, Cross Street, Holm Flatt Street, Greasbro' Road, Taylors Lane, Ashwood Road, Green Lane, Holly Bush Street, and Chapel Street..

TAR MACADAM FOOTPATHS.—Repairs with tar macadam asphalte have been executed in the following roads :—

Haugh Lane and Haugh Road, Aldwarke Road, Ashwood Road, Rotherham Road, Bear Tree Road, Bear Tree Street, Holly Bush Street, Westfield Road, Turner

Street, Thomas Street, Warren Vale Road, Dale Road, Netherfield Lane, Church Street (245 super. yards asphalte path, 173 lin. yards asphalte channel), Main Street and South Street (548 super yards asphalte paths, 74 super yards asphalte crossings), Green Lane (110 super yards, asphalte path), Clay Pit Lane (new foot-path asphalted and asphalte channel), Kilnhurst Road (14 lin. yards asphalte channel, 400 super yards asphalte footpath).

CEMETERY.

At the Cemetery 209 super yards of walks have been asphalted, and 1,054 super yards of walks tar-washed.

The boundary wall has been pointed, the stonework of mortuary chapel repaired with cement compo., new kitchen range has been fixed in the superintendent's house.

KERBING AND CHANNELLING.

20 lin. yds.	Kerbing has been laid in Rotherham Road.
20	„ Channel has been laid in Do.
60	„ Kerb taken up and relaid in Do.
21	„ 12'' by 4'' Kerb laid in Westfield Road.
5	„ Kerb laid in Bear Tree Street.
55	„ Kerb taken up and relaid in Green Lane, and short lengths of kerb have been laid in Holly Bush Street, Netherfield Lane, and Clay Pit Lane.
96	„ 12'' by 6'' Kerb laid in Kilnhurst Road.
64	„ 12'' by 4'' Kerb laid in Clay Pit Lane opposite Wyatt's Cottages.
206	„ 12'' by 4'' Kerb laid in Chapel Street, Rawmarsh.

STABLE DEPOT.

A new Chaff Cutter, to work by steam power, has been purchased and fixed.

A new horse has been purchased for the Sanitary Department.

The stables at the Depot have been limewashed.

The store sheds, disinfectant shed, harness room, and cart sheds have been repaired.

Two new water closets have been built, and drains from same laid.

25 square yards of paving has been laid in the yard for washing carts.

STEAM ROLLER.

The steam roller has worked upon the highways 127 days during the year ; it has also been hired out 22 days to various contractors and district authorities, and employed at the Depot in cutting chop 7 days.

STREET CLEANSING.

The rainfall during the year 1903 was exceptional. The expenditure in street scavenging from January to December was £309 16 10d., and the expenditure for the year 1902 £290 0s. 10d., the increased cost in 1903 being £19 16s. The roads usually watered have received attention from time to time, a new street sweeping brush has been purchased, and one set of old stocks refilled with new brushes. Twenty-seven new teeth and new springs have been put in the horse scraper.

STREET NAMING AND HOUSE NUMBERING.

Cast iron enamelled street name plates have been fixed in 27 streets, and 363 houses have been numbered.

SEWERS.

The sewers have been periodically flushed and the manholes cleaned.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 34 | lin yards | of 9" sewer has been laid in the field near Mr. Roome's
brickyard, and connected to the sewer laid down by
Mr. Roome. |
| 26 | „ | of storm water sewer has been laid from Mr. Foljambe's
land, Greenfield Lane, to the storm water sewer,
Green Lane. |
| 150 | „ | of 9" storm water drain has been laid at the Hospital
fields. |
| 80 | „ | of 9" and 6" house drain connections have been made
to the sewer in Rawmarsh Hill. |
| 264 | „ | of 9" sewer has been laid in Aldwarke Road and
manholes and lamp holes built. |
| 49 | „ | of 9" storm water sewer has been laid in Aldwarke Rd. |
| 26 | „ | of 6" drain has been laid from Mr. Wilson's property
in Rawmarsh Hill. |
| 11 | „ | of 6" gulley drain has been laid in the Goods Station
Road, Aldwarke Road. |
| 22 | „ | of 6" gulley drain has been laid at Rawmarsh Bridge,
Rawmarsh Road. |
| 47 | „ | of 6" by 4" drain has been laid from the Fountain at
the Park. |
| 51 | „ | of 15" cast iron sewer has been laid at Roundwood,
and brickpiers built. |

An additional street gulley has been fixed under Rotherham Road Bridge. The manhole bottom at the junction of High Street and Rock Cliff Road, has been reconstructed. A 6" dia. cast iron ventilating shaft has been fixed, and drain laid from sewer in Kilnhurst Road, next Mr. Flavell's property. The manholes and

lampholes on the sewer through Mr. Crannidge's fields have been raised. The watercourses at Greasbro' boundary and Sandhill have been cleaned.

ALDWARKE ROAD PUMPING STATION.

New chain and rope for tank float has been purchased and fixed

New wood cogs have been put in the spur wheels of both engines, new bucket leathers for the pumps, and side valves have been put in, and other minor repairs made. The pumps and machinery are now in working order.

DILKS ROAD PUMPING STATION.

The sewage tanks have been regularly pumped and emptied, the screen chambers cleaned. New galvanised sheets have been fixed to the pumps.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS AT OUTFALL.

The filter beds have been filled with new material, the precipitation tanks have been periodically cleansed, the rough grass and weeds on the irrigation area has been cut or mowed, and a wrought iron sewage screening grating has been fixed in the sewage channel.

Repairs have been made to the Gas Engine, and it is now in working order.

Arrangements are being made to remove the sludge which has accumulated in the sludge beds.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans have been submitted for one new street, 98 new houses, and 19 additions, sheds, etc. The total number of plans submitted for approval was 34. Five plans were disapproved; 101 houses have been completed and occupied from January to December, 1903. These houses were provided with 89 water closets and 14 privies. New buildings and drains in course of construction have been periodically visited and inspected.

VICTORIA PARK, ROSEHILL.

Notice boards as to the time of opening and closing the Park have been fixed at the lodge entrance, and at the park entrance, Rose Hill Road.

A handsome drinking fountain has been erected in the park, and an asphalt walk laid round the same.

The stone rubble boundary wall to the park has been in several places either rebuilt or repaired.

Three new water closets for ladies use, have been built, and proper drains for same laid.

IMPROVEMENTS.

New stone flagging has been laid in Broad Street. Set crossings have been laid at entrance road to Rawmarsh Railway Station, and in Hall Street and Coleman Street, and crossings taken up and relaid in Greasbro' Road, and at the junctions of Fitzwilliam Street, Bear Tree Road, and Holm Flatt Street.

In Chapel Street new kerb has been laid on both sides of the street, the old worn flags taken up, re-dressed, and re-laid, and the remainder of the footpaths asphalted, the channels have been asphalted, and the street re-formed, sheeted with broken cinders, and rolled.

The footpath on the south side of Aldwarke Road has been widened, a cinder retaining wall built next the fence, and the ground filled up and levelled.

New fencing has been fixed at the side of Warren Vale Road, near the boundary.

The roadway near Rotherham Road Bridge has been widened, kerbed, channelled, and new footpath made.

Wood awning has been fixed under Aldwarke Road Bridge to prevent percolation of water on to the footpath.

Wood steps have been constructed from the Aldwarke Road to the Road to the Midland Railway Company's goods yard.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

Stock of tools and materials was taken in March, 1903, and the same entered in the stores book. The value of the same amounts to the sum of £1,024 19s. 4d.

OFFICE WORK AND PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The following plans and specifications have been prepared by the surveyor :—

SPECIFICATIONS.—House drain connections, Rawmarsh Hill ; altering chimney jambs and supplying kitchen range at Park-keeper's house ; alterations to buildings at Council's Depot, High Street ; work at Cemetery Chapel and walls ; work of reinstating flagging and asphalte and crossings at Rotherham Road.

PLANS.

Plan, Sewer, Aldwarke Road.

Plan, Aldwarke Road, Cross Street to Station Hotel.

Plan of Water Closets at Park.

Plan from Ordnance maps for Isolation Hospital site.

Plan for Cemetery sites.

Plan, Cast Iron Pipe Sewer, Roundwood.

Plan, Sewage screening, Grating at Outfall.

Plan and Section of proposed Sewer at Haugh.

Plans for Bacteria Beds and Stormwater Sewers.

Plan and Specification proposed Siding into Gas Works.

Plan and Sections, etc., France Street.

The office work would be much facilitated if better accommodation were made for the books and plans, which are now exposed to dust. There are not sufficient cupboards, and when these are provided the plans should be numbered and indexed, so that they may be quickly found. The Surveyor's office might be enlarged by taking in the adjoining room, now used as a reading room.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOURNE,

Surveyor.

(Mem. Liverpool Engineering Society,
Mem. Municipal and County Engineers.)